PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR. DEVICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS

Folume X(X,,....

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BOWERY THEATRE, Bewery-Unche Ton's CARIN BEGADWAY ITHEATRE Broadway ANTONY AND BURTON'S THEATRS, Chambers street-A PRETTY

WATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street -Afternoon-THE GAMBLER Evening Uncle Ton's Ania. WA: LACK'S THEATRE Breadway Schulen's Count

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-Bose OF ETTRION YALE EVELLE-GAMMEN'S PROGRESS TWO BUZZARDS. SHOADWAY MENAGERIE-SIAMESE TWINS AND WILL

CHEISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE 472 Broad-WOOD'S MINSTRELS-Wood's Minstrel Hall, 444 Broad-

RUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 532 Broadway-Buck-new's Ermorian Opera Thouse. BANVARD'S GEORAMA, 506 Broadway-FANORANA

REENI & GALLERY, 563 Broadway - Day and Evening RIGNOR BLITZ-STUNDERANT INSTITUTE, 653 Broad-

ACADEMY HALL, 563 Broadway- Perham's GIFT Ex-

MOPE CHAPEL 718 Broadway - Jones' PANTOSCOPE. PRYAN GALLERY OF CERISTIAN ART-843 Broad

New York, Friday, February 10, 1854.

The Pacific, from Liverpool, arrived at this port vesterday afternoon, bringing our London files to the 25th of January, and Paris advices of the 24th with the latest dispatches from other parts of the European continent. No decided reply had been received from the Emperor of Russia to the last propositions of the other powers, nor had he made any fermal declaration as to how he would view the antrance of the allied fleets into the Black Sea. Our latest despatches intimate that a communication had been received from the Czar; but it is probable that he was seeking information in relation to the fleets. Meanwhile, the war preparations were carried on with great vigor in England and France in each of which countries full explanations of their intentions would be made by the respective governments after the opening of the Parliament and Constituent Assemb y. Lord Ponsonby intended to submit some important resolutions upon the subject to the English Peers, a copy of which we publish. Admiral Dundas had made a stirring speech to the crew of a ship-of-war at Spithead. Intrigue and the same cautious line of policy seemed to still influence the acts and guide the counsels of the Czar. We refer at more length to the subject in an editorial to-day. Captain Watkins, with his fellow sufferers of the

San Francisco, had arrived in Liverpool, where the Captain made his official report of the disaster to the United States Consul, which we publish in full. Important news has come from Madrid, of the 18th ult. It is that Generals Coucha and O'Donnell,

beads of the opposition, had been exiled to the Canaries, a step which is regarded as the forerunner of a coup d'etat. It appears that the exiles include two ex-Governors of Cuba. Over three hundred persons were drowned in the

Bay of Dublin, owing to the foundering of the clipper ship Taylour, when only out forty-eight hours on her first voyage from Liverpool for Melbourse.

The news from California, which will be found in enother part of this morning's paper, contains no. thing startling or important. The Legislature of the State had convened at Benicia, and Governor Bigler and laid before the members his annual message, synopsis of which will be found embedied in the news. A bill had been introduced in the House o Assembly, which was called the California Fugi iva Slave law, the object of which is to retain in bondage these slaves which were taken to the State before it was admitted into the Union. The season had beevery unfavorable for the agriculturists, but the miner are represented as doing remarkably well. The sent-mouthly slipmouts of g ld bad failen off slight ly, but enough was sent away to warrant the asser Mion that the mines were far troto being exhausted.

The fillbustering excitement at San Francisco. which was raging at our previous dates, had ma, berially lessened in intensity, and noless some fresh fuel was added to the waning embers, it would probably soon die out entirely. Capt. Walker was still President of the republic of Lower Culifornia; the natives were tendering their allegiance to the new born government, and the adventurers were managing offairs in a manner that indicated they felt perfectly secure in their new homes. The details of their movements are highly interesting

We have received along and interesting letter from our Nicaragus correspondent, darel at Granads, January 14th, but are compelled to postpon its publication, owing to the great quantity of in portant matter with which our columns are overflowing. We learn that the message of President Pierce had been received and much commented of by the people. The Transit Company, through their agent, Don Rafael Leiada, and the Nicaraguan government, through their Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Don Mateo Mayorga, had established a basis of arrangement of their long pending misonderstand. ing. The company will pay to Nicaragua forty thousand dollars cash, in lieu of the ten per cent of the not profits which were due her, as per charter, up to July, 1853-from which time, untithe payment of the sums agraed upon, a per capit; of \$2 is to be paid for each passenger who has traversed the Isthmus, and a loan to her of forty thousand dollars, not bearing interest, to be puid back to the company out of the ner capita tay American citizens residing at Castillo, a small town on the river San Juan, have signed a paper, in which they have voluntarily declared their recognition of the sovereignty of Nica ragua over that point, and have transmitted the Constituent Assembly was convoked to meet at Saq tiago de Managou-so the 8th January. Alinding to the mode of semisioning members, our correspon-tent says: - The Prefects are authorized, in case they (the members) should not leave their homes on the day appointed for their departure, to compel then to do so according to the law of the 20th August, 1839." We shall publish the entire letter as soon as possible.

Our intelligence from Washington this morning I of an opestally interesting and exciting character But as almost every person will attentively read the cetalls, we shall not waste space by referring to more than merely the important points. The bills for the relief of the indigent insane and the payment of French spoliations were briefly debated in the United Blates Senate y storday, after which Mr. Trans-Smith took the foor and made a long speech in op position to the Nebrasia-Kansas bill. clock a faction was made that, as Mr. S. would no be able to conclude his remarks before the adjunta ment, the subject be postponed till to-day; where upon a sharp personal dispute, arising jost of an old feud, sprang og between Messrs. Weller and Smith. The indication of bits gestlemen were nuite caustic, and may be the foundation of furner difficulty between the a-

After having spent a great deal of time to be for ing the Deficiency Appropriation will by majors weter throughout the cultre callabate of amend as made in Catalant tee of the Whole, the Hance of resentative released that measure yesterny, traceclinary pro-calling is accounted for he is leasthe will g mumbers opposed it spen find number of leading themser to doing the same Meantain also took ground against the men open the singular plea that it consened a the deg for a mint in New York." To complete the work of destruction, a motion was made to re-consider the vote, followed by another to lay that motion on the table, which latter was carried by the casting vote of Speaker Boyd-the yeas and nays being eightysight each. So the Committee of Ways and Means will have to re-commence their work. The House baying thus undone all that they had been engaged in doing for several days, adjourned prior to the

transaction of any other business. The resolutions remonstrating against the adoption by Congress of Judge Douglas's Nebraska-Kansas bill passed our State Senate yesterday, in the shape they were originally presented by the free soil whigs after a very exciting controversy between their advocates and the silver grays. The question was taken separately on each resolution, and the one requesting our Congressmen to vote against the measure was only opposed by six of the seven national democrats in the body. The Assembly refused to receive a protest from Mr. Clinton, (national democrat,) relative to the action of the House on the Ne braska question the day before. The Temperance bill was debated at considerable length, and finally referred to a special committee to be reported complete. This matter seems destined to undergo many modifications before it becomes a law.

We have in type, and shall to morrow publish, the report of Mr. McAlpine, the late State Engineer relative to the condition of the State works at the close of the year 1863. This document is very lengthy, and contains many valuable statistics and much general information with regard to our internal improvements, which should be carefully read and digested by every voter prior to the election which takes place next week on the proposed amendments to the constitution, in order to secure the completion of the canals.

Mr. Francis M. Dimond, the present Lieutenant and acting Governor, has been nominated for Governor by the Rhode Island Democratic State Con-

Another awful report has reached us from the South, of great loss of life by steamboat burning. The America is reported to have been destroyed on he Alabama river on the 29th ult , and about fifty

persons perished in the flames. We yesterday received a copy of a communication from the Finance Department of the Comptroller's office to the Common Council, upon the following

subjects, as quoted from the document itself :-First -A revision of the ordinances prescribing the powers and duties of the several departments. The or, gairwaten of the additing bureau in the Figance Department has not yet be-macted on, and this should have been done in July or August last. Second -Claims of the Corp ration for unpaid assesses

in July or August last
—Claims or the Corp ration for unpaid assemd
disks. There claims amount to seven or sight
the mand dollars, was ing from five to five thou
re, and a listeline should be made before the bundred treusand dollars, varying from fire to five thoms and coll for, and o licetion should be made before the starts of simulation outs off the laim.

Third—The paving contract of Russ and Reid. The Court of it has paid up for all work done, as decided by the Court, and the contract is someodered, subject to the spectral of the Common Council.

Fronth—The contract of West B. Reynolds The Committell raphents their one to the Common Council, but we hout the concurration of the contractor, as in

but we bout the consurrated of the contactor, as in the sher case.

Fift: - Revision of the a dicarreness. The Compreh-lar representably invites the attention of the Communi-Consult of the propolate, it not the measure, of several alterations and accentrate of the ordinance of 1850 "Grantwon the departments of the municipal givers meet" in order to adapt its provisions to the assent-ment of the charter.

Owing to the length of this communication, we have found it necessary to defer its publication, but shall, perhaps, give it in to-morrow's paper.

The Board of Conecilmen met last evening, pursuant to adjournment, in their new room, formerly occupied by the Superior Court. On the organization of the Board the President addressed the members, congratolating them upon their efforts to promote the welf-re of the city, and feeling confident that the people would soon see that the present Boar's was truly of the reform order. The annual report of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps wareceived, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The Board of Supervi-ors last evening ordered as item of \$300 to be paid to Mr. Lawyer Cu'ver. I thus appears that the services of the abolitionists are volunteered for something more than the empty name of philanthropy.

The Mayor and Chief of Polloe made their semi a nual reports to the Common Council, last evening. The Chief congratulates the city on the efficiency of the department, and gives his decided approval in reference to the present system of appointing policemen. The Mayor repudiate any further interference by the Legislature in the Police Department, and calls upon the Common Council to interfere and prevent if possible, certain proposed acts now before that be dy, from becoming a law. The reports are

Necessity compels us to defer the publication of a pertion of the fourth day's proceedings in the Milv tary Court of Inquiry relative to the loss of the steamship San Francisco. The testimony of Lieutenaut Fremont again occupied the attention of the court yesterday.

A solemn high mass was celebrated in Saint Pe ter's church, Burcley street, yesterday morning, for the repose of the souls of the various Roman Catho lies who lost their lives by the disaster to the San Francisco steamship. The Rev. Mr. Quino, pastor of the church, officiated as high priest, and about two bundred persons were present at the ceremony.

Notales of flour or grain were made yesterday after the receipt of the Pacific's news, tending to establish prices. Holders of common brands State flour asked \$9 25, but no buyers offered above \$9 12 \$9 18. Cotton sold to a limited extent before the news, and the market closed heavy.

Our columns this morning contain a great variety of interesting telegraphic and other information, to which we cannot affor1 space to allude; indeed there was such an overwhelming influx of news yeerday, that we are compelled to omit many local reports, and much other intelligence that we have in type and shall publish at the earliest opportunity

War Prospects.

Advices from London to 25th announce no change in the state of affairs. On Saturday evening 21st, a despatch from Vienna informed Great Britain that the Czar Nicholas intended o reject the Vienna propositions, insisted on he question being settled by Turkey and Russia alone, adhered to every demand made by Prince Mensehlkoff, and appointed Prince Gortschakoff Commander-in-Chief of the armies in the Prinipalities his plenipotentiary to treat with the 'orte. This would have amounted practically o a declaration of war; and accordingly the funds declined on Monday and Tuesday. On he latter day, the Russian Minister in London ceived orders from his court to inquire of the British government what the intentions of the combined fleets were-whether they intended to take part with Turkey or whether they had been ordered to preserve their neutrality. Tois fact soon pained wind, and it was gene rally understood that the reply of the british government notifying the Caar o the orders given to the fleets, would be im mediately followed by the withdrawal of the Russian Ambaesador. The funds in cause quenes again declined, and touched 804 charing at 8%. At Paris and elsewhere the despatch of the Caar produced a constary of fect. It was interpreted as an indication of an anwillingness on his part to record to hostlift tics, and the funds rose. Many people certainly surleipated as actual decigration of war; and as the orders given to the ambassadors fail short of war, this interpretation is easy to no decision. Whether acythlog will be gained by the personement of a constraination which me reems inevitable, it is hard to say. The reply of the British government to the question itly the Carr must be clear and unequivocal will not be needed, in fact to let Nichola how that the floors have entered the Black

Sea with the avowed design of stepping in be-

tween the Russians and their enemies, and preventing the former from prosecuting the war. How, under these circumstances, the Czar can help resorting to a frank declaration of war-

we are at a loss to understand. Even the reply of the Czar was dictated by a lingering desire for the preservation of peace. An accident may have precipitated the outbreak of hostilities even before Baron Brunow received it. It would appear that when the Russian Admiral at Sebastopol received the message of Admiral Dundas, requesting the Russian fleet to remain in that port, he replied immedi. ately that he bad no orders to receive from any foreign power: and Prince Menschikoff, who was in the vicinity, at once ordered the fleet to put to sea. Whether this be true or no, a se, cond rumor ascribes similar orders to the Czar himself, and the allied admirals have collected together the whole of the vessels under their command. At the last dates, a naval battle between the Russian and the allied fleets. some where in the nnighboroood of Batoum, was poken of as an event by no means improbable This of course would cut the gordian knot.

From the Danubian Provinces, the general tenor of the news is still favorable to the Turkish cause. The Russians had not yet succeeded in retaking Citale, but were concentrating all their disposable forces against it. On several points further east on the Danube the Russians had crossed the river, and ravaged a small portion of its southern shore; but no permanent position had been occupied, and practically lit tle seems to have been gained by these manceuvres. The Turkish army is in excellent discipline and high spirits: the Provincials complain bitterly of the exactions of the Russian invaders.

If anything further were needed to show the imminence of war, we might refer to the speech of Admiral Dundas, published elsewhere, in which that officer, speaking on behalf of the Lords of the Admiralty, notified the sailors of the reyal navy that a war was at hand and 'that war with Russia." We might likewise draw attention to our Paris correspondent's letter, in which the intrigues set on foot by Russia and Prussia to detach Napoleon from the British alliance are carefully described. We might also notice the conjunction of a further decline in the funds and in cotton, and a rise in breadstuffs. But the Czar's position alone renders the maintenance of peace impossible. short of a miracle.

Mr EVERETT'S SPEECH .- We are disappointed with Mr. Everett. On whatever points we may differ in opinion from the Senator from Massachusetts, we have never been wanting in doing justice to the extent and variety of his attainments to the grasp of his mind, and to the uniform integrity which has marked his political course. When the Nebraska question arose, we looked to Mr. Everett with some anxiety. We knew not which side of the quarrel he would espouse; but we felt persuaded that on whichever he was found, he would defend his position marfully, and debate the great question from a philosophical and a constitutional point of view. We are sadly disappointed. Whatever merits the speech may possess as a poetical composition, it is assuredly gravely deficient in depth of reasoning and clearness of view. Mr. Everett has discussed the point as a special pleader, when we expected him to review it as a statesman. He has spent himself on petty trivial pettifogging details when we anticipated that he would grasp the whole issue as a unit, and solve it with a single master-stroke. What does it matter if the laws of 1850 were only statedly applicable to certain territory? Doc that impair the force of the principle they involve? Was not the whole pith and sinew of th legislation of 1850 the establishment of a rule that the people of the Territories should legis late for themselves on the subject of slavery and was not this inconsistent with the compromise of 1820? Is it to Mr. Everett that we must say that the principles of two laws may conflict, though expressedly they refer to entirely distinct and opposite objects? Then, again, how disingenuous the plea for the Indianand Mr. Everett's objections to the measure on that ground! Really we begin to think we have mistaken our man

Mr. Everett tells us what the people of Mus achusetts think of slavery. It is very gratifying to know their views, though really since 1810, the Massachusetts folk have hardly ever allowed us to forget that abolition was thriving in their midst. But, pray, what have the poople of Massachusetts to do with the people of Nebraska? Have they one tittle more right to choose the form of labor to be used in Kansas. than the people of Kansas have to direct the factories of Lowell, or the farms at Concord ! They talk much of morality, these excellent New Englanders, both by their own mouths, and Mr. Everett's; and are loath, he tells us, to suffer that our future fellow-countrymen in Kansas and Nebraska should be tainted from the cradle with the sin of slavery. What Mrs. Jellybys have we here! Their own poor are starving-their alms-houses are full-their prisons overflow-their jail docks are crowdewith malefactors of both sexes and of all ages crime of every hue is rapidly incressing with the increase of population : and yet these admirable men of Boston have philanthropy to spare for the future citizens of Kansas!

LOWER CALIFORNIA- COLONEL WALKER STILL TRIUMPHANT .-- " Manifest destioy" appears to be on the high road to a speedy fulfilment in Lower California. Col. Walker holds that peninsula, and is marching on from "conquering to conquer." Read the stirring news by the Star of the West.

Col. Walker, it will be remembered, made a lodgment at the southern extremity of the peninsula, with less than fifty men, and boldly proclaimed Lower California an independent republic, with a cabinet, an army and a navy duly appointed; and all from a body of forty-seven adventurors in a hostile country, cut off from their shipping, and full a thousand miles from San Francisco by sea. But reinforcements came in time; and at the last advices, with a force of two bundred men and several pieces of artiflery, it was believed the thing was settled; that the Mexicans were sub-tentially "crashed out," and that the Republic of Lower California was a "fixed fact." In fact, the notives were rapidly giving in their adhesion to the invadors, and were bringing in supplies of subsistence and munitions of war.

. The Mexican Sect of three small vessels, with an appregate of three hundred men, was about sailing from Manaslan, on the opposite side of the mouth of the Gulf, to repel the fillbusterns: and as they were within a day's sailing of their head quarters, they may ere this have come to lows. If they have done so the result may be readily conjectured. Three hundred Mexicans. upon any terms, would hardly be a monthful

Texan rangers. In fact, from the proceedings of the invaders, in laying out cities and surveying barbors, they evidently consider themselves as firmly located as William the Conqueror.

What will Santa Anna do? Nothing less than Santa Anna, with the élite of the army. can do anything to upset the new republic. And should he march to the rescue, the news of his approach will most probably bring thousands of reinforcements from Upper California to Col. Walker. To all appearances, indeed, the republic of Lower California will hold out. The exigency suggests the policy to the President of the United States of withholding the Gadsden treaty from the Senate, and of sending the General back with larger instructions. He might now be successful in getting Lower California at less than cost. We commend the subject to the special attention of the President and Secretary Marcy. Strike while

More Scalet Marks Discovered - Over-

whelming Evidence against the President, The home organ of Gen. Pierce, the Concord Patriot, has come to the President's rescue, with every facility for procuring evidence, if any existed to refute our charges, with their own files to refer to. and plenty of witnesses convenient to be summoned if they could only say anything in his favor. The Patriot falls to adduce one tittle of testimony to exculpate Gen. Pierce from the accusation of having favored the Wilmot proviso and written a free soil letter in 1848.

The Patriot alleges that it was the unanimous wish of the Democratic State Convention which assembled at Concord in 1848, to nominate a candidate for Governor, that Gen. Pierce should be their candidate; but he " positively declined." It strikes us that peremptorily refusing to run on the same ticket with Gen. Cass-although desired by the whole State Convention to do so-was rather a backbanded way of showing his friendship for Cass It is true that Gen Pierce did condescend to go into the Convention and make one of his sophomerical flourishes in favor of the democratic candidates. But what of that? It amounts to nothing at all more than has already been stated in the HERALD. It simply shows, as we have shown before, that General Pierce professed friendship for both divisions of the demeeracy, and was " all things to all men."

But look at this fact : The Patriot does not produce one word or syllable written or spoken by General Pierce at that time disapproving of the course of the barnburners or their candidates. The Patriot's defence is not merely feeble and insufficient but it is a total failure so entirely weak as to go far to establish our view of the case.

But this is not all. We come now to a piece of testimony which seems to us so conclusive as to decide the matter in the mind of everybody. If there is a solitary reader of the HERALD who still entertains a doubt that Gen. Pierce's letter to John Cochrane and othersfree soil committee-in 1818, was a regular, thorough-going, out-and-out free soil letter, we think that every such doubt will be removed by reading the documentary evidence which we

here produce. The Concord Patriot, in the article to which we have already referred, speaking of the campaiga of 1848, and of Gen. Pierce, says:- 'No one will deny that he then, as long before and ever since, exercised a great influence in the politics of this State." In this the Patriot is right, for as small a man as he is in the Presidency, Gen, Pierce was nevertheless considerable of a man in the little State of New Hampshire. Now, it Gep. Pierce, according to his own organ's statement, had such a potent influence over the politics of New Hampshire, and if Gen. Pierce was not a free soiler and a Wilmot proviso man, how happened the Democratic State Convention of New Hampshire to adopt the following resolution, viz?:-

ANTI-SLAVERY RESOLUTION OF THE FEW HAMPSHIRE Resolved, That among the docrines of the demo-Resolved, That smong the doctrines of the demo-cratic party, the most important is an abacing ad-herence to the compromises of the constitution, as the anchor of safety to the Union itself, while at the same time wome are more oppined than ourselves to the centis name or wider circulation of slavery, and that we will oppose so great an end to the progress of circulization and human by, whenever a proper accession shall arrive, and by every measure consistent with the constitution and sion shall arrive, and by every measure consistent with the constitution and its compremises; and that we deem the imputations of our opponents on that subject too false to be worthy of regard, too frivolous to be worthy of answer, too inconsistent, coming as they do from men who oppose the consession of an hour's respite from labor to our own waite la berers North, to rise to a point where they may be reached by any other set timent than contemps. For we declare it our solemn convection, as the democratic parity have heretopic done, that neither states you are involuntary included should broadfare case in any territory which may be acquired by or amounted to the United States, and that we approve of the outer of our deep star in Congress in favor of the Wilmos proviso.

And again-the Legislature of New Hamp shire, June 30, 1847, passed also the following resolutions :--

Reso ved by the Senate and House of Representalives in general court convened-

That is all territory that shall hereafter be added to or acquired by the United States, where slavery does not exist at the time of such addition or acquirement, without slavery her involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of erime, whereof the purishment of erime, whereof the purish has been duly convicted, engist ever to exist, but the same should ever remain free; and to are apposed to the exception of slavery over any such territory; and that we also approve the vote of our Senators and Representatives is Congress in favor of the Wilmot proviso.

mot proc so.

The above was presented in the United States
Senate, Dec. 20, 1847, and was signed.

Mores Norses, Jr., Speaker of the Hense of Roy.
HARRY HIMDARD, President of the Senate.

Approved, June 30, 1847.

Jane D. W. Williams, Governor.

Mesers, Norris and Williams are the present United States Senators from New Hampshire Mr. Harry Hibbard is a member of Congress from the same State, and is regarded as the personal organ in the House of the President, as well as the administration leader.

The New Hampshire Patriot of July 1st. 1847, in an editorial article speaking of the above, save :--

The question was taken on the adoption of the re-solutions by year and nays, and resulted—year 145, nays 114. The whigs and independents vield almost in a body segment the resolutions the democrats voted for them. Hen. Mr. Norris, at-thome, Session. democrats voted for them. Hen. Mr. Norris, at though Speaker, appeared twice on the floor, aus tailing the resolutions.

But this is not all. In 1846 General Picroe reported at a convention a resolution declaring that we deplore the existence of slavery, and regard it as a great moral and social cell." He repeated these opinions in the famous speech delivered at New Boston, reported by Mr. Fors. This dogma-that elavory is " a moral and social evil"-is the foundation of all the anti-slavery and stellifon sentiment of the North-a cogma no more true or false than the social or moral cycls of white servitude.

Those facts settle the whole thing. These were the sentiments, this is the platform on which General Pierce stood at home. He wrote a letter in 1848 to the feee soil committee in this city, that John Cochrane and Nelson Wafor two hundred Anglo-Saxon Californians and I terbury admit. To ack any one after this to

believe that that letter was hostile to free soil is an insult to his intelligence and common sense. If otherwise, produce the letter. Let the President take the seal off the Scarlet Letter and clear his skirts. If this letter remains longer in the private possession of John Cochrane is not his Excellency convicted of this charge? Yes or no.

JOHN VAN BUREN AND COL. CLEMENS .- We publish to-day the correspondence between John Van Buren and Col. Clemens on the Nebraska question. We submitted our vi ws upon the letter of Col. Clemens the other morning. We now understand that this correspondence did not originate with this present letter of John Van Buren, but from a confidential application to him by Col. Clemens in behalf of the administration. The President and his Cabinet were naturally desirous to discover the exact dangers of a split upon this Nebraska movement between themselves and their Van Buren free soil allies of New York, and Col. Clemens was the proper medium for sounding the Prince. The result shows that there is trouble ahead to the Prince, the President and Cabinet, and all concerned. But this letter of John is fresh, and calls

for a passing observation or two. The tone of sadness and melancholy indignation which per vades it is something remarkable for the Prince who has ever been heretofore "a fellow of infinite mirth." He is evidently in a tight place and, considering the conspiracy at Washington between some of the hards and softs to crowd him off the democratic platform among the outsiders, his position is anything but consoling The fact is, he never was in such a tight place before, and if he gets through it will be, like the Dutch miller, with a "tam tight squeeze." As for the constitutional and legal points raised against the Nebraska bill by the Prince, we must pass them. His calibre is too small for us upon such great issues. We therefore turn him over to Captain Rynders, and are ready to stake a thousand dollars that in a free discussion before an impartial jury the Captain proves bimself superior to the Prince as a constitutional expounder. The very first letter of the Captain on Nebraska was so clear and logical that it secured him at once the office of Deputy Surveyor of this port; and the only danger from a constitutional discussion with the Prince to be feared is that the Captain, after his closing argument, might be promoted over the head of John Cochrane himself. We call, however, for the discussion, insisting upon it that Cochrane, in any event, shall be retained until it is certainly ascertained that the Scarlet letter is lost or found.

FRESH WATER AND RUSS PAVEMENTS FOR Washington. - We see that it is proposed to put down the Russ pavement upon that broad and beautiful thoroughfare of Washington called Pennsylvania avenue, and that the project is progressing for the introduction into the federal city and the neighboring city of Georgetown of a bountiful supply of fresh water, by means of a splendid aqueduct from the great falls of the Potomac river, some fourteen miles up that stream. We also perceive that some opposition is made against both these projects, on the ground that they are jobs, gotten up by specu. laters with the view of a large haul upon the spoils. But till Russ pavements and great aqueducts can be made free of expense there must be large sums of money involved in such enterprises. This being the case, and Washington being the national capital, and as there will be a surplus of ten millions still left in the treasury after meeting all the expenses of the Gadsden ireaty, we are decidedly in favor of the Russ pavement for Pennsylvania avenue, and of a river of fresh water for the supplies of the city. The dirty politicians assembling at Washington from year to year will be none the worse for a plentiful supply of clear fresh water, and a little soap withal. Every good citizen, north or south, east or west and every member of Congress, whose ideas are not contracted to the contemptible boundaries of "my constituents"-God help us!-will be in favor of Russ pavements, fresh water aqueducts, monuments, parks, gardens and fountains, or anything else, in discretion, to render the political metropolis of the Union worthy the greatness and grandeur of our country, and worthy the spirit, the liberality, and the abounding prosperity of the American people. Exactly so

ROBBING PETER TO PAY PAUL .-- A proposition has been introduced into the House of Representatives to repeal all the existing contracts with our various lines of ocean mail steamers, with a view of entering into new contracts upon easier terms. This thing is simply a scheme of a hungry set of cormorants among the outside spoilsmen, to get hold of a share of the public plunder. It is a device for robbing Peter to pay Paul; and Paul is, unfortunately, very bungry and impatient of delay. We ap prehend, however, that a change of our ocean mail lines at this time would be very much like the change declined by the fox in the fable. While swimming across a river, a swarm of files settled upon him, which a good natured swallow kindly offered to drive away. "By no means," said he, ' they are satisfied; and a new swarm would take their place, which would suck out every drop of blood in my body."

THE REV. Mr. PRASE ON THE "Hop Coan Question.-We have received from the Rev. Mr. Pease, of the Pive Points House of Indiastry, a printed circular on the "Hot Coca" question. Mr. Pease pleads the good inclinations and good works of the "Hot Corn" historian in behalf of the Five Points mission; but informs us that considering the clamor that has been raised against "Hot Corn," the board of directors have taken the book under their examination, and that he will abide by their verdict. Very well. We are waiting with great anxiety the judgment of the board. Let public opinion be suspended till the board of directors at the Five Points shall have pronounced upon the merits of " Hot Corn."

Toruman and Exemenous - The press of foreign and other news upon our columns prevents the usual comme rations of the attractions offered at the rarious city theatres this overlag. The site: tion of our reafers is directed to the advertisements under the appropriate heading.

Marine Affeirs

The Frankent 18th did not leave for Liverpool until the terday morning. The was probably databased over by the thick seather that prevailed on Wednesday.

Naval Intelligence.
The shoop of use for smooth arrived at San Francisco.
The ult, from Hendalt, for an accollect passage of
series days and all latency set to be the accelect arare over made from the latence. Her best day is can use and over many (192) the laborate. Her best day's ran was at a nice and distance with the filter and distance of the collection of a number like two states as a nice and the collection of the number like two states as a nice and the sale with the sale win

The Deceased Sufferers of the San Francisco HIGH MASS FOR THE SOULS OF THE BOMAN CATHOLIC

A solen n requiem high mass was celebrated in 80 Pete: 's church, Barday street, yesterday morning, for the repose of the souls of the Roman Catholic dead who lost their lives at the time of the disaster to the steamship San Francisco. The ceremony commenced at ten o'clock, the Rev Mr. Quinn, paster of the church, officiatlog as high pricet, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Madden, of Madison street, as descon, and the Rev. Mr. McCarty, and sasistant clergyman of St Peter's.

There were about two hundred persons present, many ed friends, and seened to feel much grief upon the co-

Amongst the congregation were two or three officers of the United States army and navy. draged in mourning, and the pulpit and altar hung with

The shoir of St. Peter's kindly volunteered their services for the occasion. During the celebration of the mans the namal momento for the dead was made and at the conclusion the officiating high priest gave a benediction, when the congregation slowly dispersed.

City Intelligence. REGINA OF THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATORS.-The mem-

bers of the Massachusetts i egislature who arrived here on Wednesday, and inspected the new tunnel boring machine, laft town jesterday afternoon, via Stonington and Previdence. On account of the storm on Wednesday night the steamboat Massachusetts, from Stoniogton, did not arrive at her moved hoor vesterday, and the centlenen composing the party did not leave the city until six o'alcok in the evening. They were highly deligated with their trip. On dit-That the Hoosac tunnel load of two millions will certainly pass the Massachusetts Legislature this session. Ther its favor, and a majority of two in the Secate. The committee will undenburdly report in favor of the granting the loan.

Election of Chief Eschess.—The election of the Chief Exclusion of the Fire Department, for the scaning year, was chiefd on Wednesday. The present incumbent, Al-field Carson, Eq. was re elected by a large majority. The vote was as follows:—

Mr. Carson's majority, it will be seen, is near 1,800, He was the regular no since of the department, where us his competitors were stump conditates.

W. Annales while about 11% o'clook, a fire

his competitors were stump cantidates.

First—Cin W. doesday right about 1134 o'clock, a first broke out in the basement of house No. 26 Bowery, complete as write next juvelle waters by A. C. Broschot, and also complete by two families. A bundle of papers was also discovered in a vacant room in the second story, and it is expected to have been the work of an incendiary, it was eatinguished with a tiling damage.

Account on Shipmonto - Vesterday a sallor, camed Joseph Cases, fell from the main topsail yard of the back Vesus, breaking his high and receiving other injuries. He was immediately attended by Dr. Van Leer, who organish the sufferer to be conveyed to the City Hospital.

Mercaytha instant Incruss, —The Riv. Samuel Ogood is announced for total eventug at Hope Chapel. The subject, 'Our Ole Nen and cur Young Man, or Wattis the next Generation to do?' is certainly attractive; but the same of the lecturer slone is sufficient to fill the house, and needs ro specif-Procommendation. Young America's interests are not likely to lose by being placed in the hands of Mr. Oegood.

Eastern Physics and — The following is the report of this Eastwon Pherometer — The following is the report of this dispensary for the mouth of January:—Patients attended at office—Males, 884; & makes 621. At their dwellings—Males, 118; founder, 148. Vaccinated 48 Fotal 1.814, Number of teaths, 12. The whole number of prescriptions put up using the wouth is 2610. Largest number in one day, 151; smallest number in one day, 71—average per day, 104.

rage par day, 104.

Meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Republican General Committee.

A meeting of this Committee was held last night at the Stayweamt Institute. Richard Schell, Esq., the President of the Committee, occupied the chair, and Mr. A. I. Gallager acted as secretary.

A metion was made and carried that 100,000 ballets is favor of the canal enlargement be printed by the Committee for use in the coming election.

An invitation was received by the Committee to attend the annual ball of the democrats of the Tenth ward, to be given to night at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, is Broadway.

On assition, the invitation was accepted.

The following preamble and resolutions, offered by Mr. George F. Adden, of the Savanth ward, were then read:

Mr. Grorge F. Athen, of the Saventh ward, were they read:

Whereas, In the last canvass for the election of Governor of this bear the democratic party entered the contest as the avoved friends or the "speedy entayment and compretion" of the canals of this bear as the policy west satisfall for the ministeness of our public works of may require, and the granulant man ample avanual fact the interest of the ministeness of our public works of may require, and the granulant of the great West and whereas, the democratic products of the great West and whereas, the democratic health health and the great prometed awards against the transhey of the saventies at the institution of the less the infer the entargence and completely and prometed awards as the hill for the entargence and completely of the saventies at the institution of the less canal; and whereas, the dilicens of this State are celled upon to declare by ballot this approval or opposition to them important measures on Woomening next, the lith of this meant, the refer to be in a reason of the public with the canal canal canal and what are not converted as a second of the public with the canal canal canal and the state of the constitutional amendments at the syrreachines of close the constitutional amendments at the syrreachines of the public were pursued by the duments of the public were pursued by the duments of the public were pursued by the duments.

After some discussion upon the above resolutions they

ments.
After some discussion upon the above resolutions they were unanimously adopted, when the Committee adjourned. The Crime of the Metropolis.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MAYOR AND CHIEF OF FULLE TO THE COMMON COUNCIL.

MATOR'S OFFICE, Feb. 9 1854.

To the for the course of the first that the report of the Chief of Police, and I desire to express my bearty concurrence in the views therein expressed by him, not only as to the condition and efficiency of the department, but as to other topic similed to in the report.

The operation of the laws of 1853, organizing this department, has in my judgment banded to place it is used a condition as to justify the expectation formed of it by the community, and the Commissioners appointed inches that at here faithfully endeavord to carry out all the provisions of the ise, and the evidences of their access are to be found in the superior character of the first apositic. and have faithfully endeavoired to carry out all the providence of the law, and the evidences of this success are to be found in the superior character of the fifth appoint of since his passage, and the gazers could have a continued the department at present, I cannot refrain from expressing my ro, ret that any attempt should be made to effect changes. Several acts have, however, been largelistate, which, he may adjacement, if carried into genation, would enfously impair the me faines and effectually destroy the disciples of the department. I havite your attention to these measures, in the confident sentrance that you, as contoined of the rights and interests of the city, and countered with the security of its citizens as to their lieus and property, will, by your official actions as to their lieus and property, will, by your official action, argues part rente of this unnecessary and injurious legislation.

The boilt for the election of Chief of Police would, in my opinion, if curected into a law, strike a blur at the effect wor and describes of the department from which it

The ball for the election of Chief of Palice would, in my opinion, if curacted into a lar, strike a blur at the efficiency and discipline of the capatiment from which it could never recover. The Chief of Palice is now nominated by such successive large, who has a right to lock to that officer for a hearty cooperation in all measures which he may circuit for the accurring of life and property. He is as amerable for any describiding of days as the humblest member of the force, and can be a readily so moved from effice. The proposed law diverse the dayor of the right (as I deem it) of selecting that important officer, and so divides the respondfollity that there still be not compared to diverse the dayor of the day of the respondent to the law of the respondent was in now asked from a position of the duty I owe to the community, and I hust they will receive immediately a MOOR A. White REVENT.

hust they will receive immediate attention at your words. Here, J. A. Winterver, Maron.—
Fin- In accordance with writele 3d seation 5th, of the Police law rule ive to the city of New York. I here rith present to you a report of the operations and condition of the bolice Department. I wrath speed of this occountry to expressing own gratification at the present resulting, efficiency and displace of the force. That there are attributable, in a very great measure, to the operations of the law of 1833, to expending the Department, cannot be doubted. The mode of a pointment previous to the passes of continuous was weather to the provide the true theorem of the Department, we althought the power of the Apparent of the Popartment, we althought the power of a commission were with other parties By the operation of the present has any either may be force provided by the appointing power, in addition to being required to formal understruct the faction of the large pointing power, in addition to being tempined to thought understruct the faction of the formal and the series of policinous, the Commissioner have it in their power to saled only such as a liner mutter judgment are most entire into them for been made with deadled a variety over any other system, in abundantly manifested by the most of the most of the account was the contractions of the most of the superior searches. so meet a imprient and causale for the post. That appointments have thus far been made with deadled Alvantigs over any other system, is abundantly manifested by the superior character of the newly appointed men, and the high state of desciputes and collectory to which the department has attained, bully justifying the cultilence which the department may attained. Fully justifying the cultilence which the department may attained. Fully justifying the cultilence which the department of the description of the consultance of the consultance of the cultilence of the cul

ment, at mints log all est he landable ambilion to and thus deserve the privileges of a member of cervel corps. This portion of the force, upon wh